

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS  
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY  
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## PROSPECTS OF THE TREATY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is thought that the debate upon the treaty of Washington will be brief, and the most careful canvass which has been made of the temper of the Senate indicates that the two-thirds majority necessary to ratification will be readily obtained. The Committee on Foreign Relations having reported favorably to the treaty in its entirety, and all its members having given their adhesion to it, there has as yet arisen little occasion for any extended discussions of its principles. The Senator from Massachusetts, whose duty it has hitherto been to give utterance either to the sentiments of the administration or the voice of the Senate in all matters of international importance, for the first time in many years finds himself in position to regard a treaty with no other sense of responsibility than that which comes from his own conscientious patriotism and the weight of his personal character and influence. It is understood that while, with his usual freedom and acumen, he has criticized some provisions of the treaty as not in accordance with the former diplomatic essays of the Government, he makes no opposition to it as a whole. He may define his views by proposing various amendments, but will probably refrain from the weight of his name in favor of ratification in the vote. It appears to be the intention of the Democratic minority not to make a party question of the matter, not because any transient gleam of common sense or public spirit has entered into their councils, but simply because it is impossible for them to decide how anything is to be made, in a political sense, of their votes in the case. There is, therefore, a reasonable hope that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate in the course of the present week, and though it is hardly probable that the British Commissioners, who sail on Wednesday, will carry with them their completed work, it is fair to anticipate that the first news they will receive at Queenstown will be that of the vote of our Upper House in confirmation of the great act of national reconciliation to which they have devoted the vernal months of the year.

It is not likely that any very serious danger or difficulty awaits the treaty in England. Earl Russell feels a natural anxiety that all his elaborate discussions with Mr. Adams shall not be turned to mere waste-paper by the action of his own Government, but the substantial gain to England in the settlement of this question will be apt to outweigh all consideration for the feelings of this sensitive statesman. Neither is it probable that the mere instinct of opposition will be sufficient to unite the conservative minority against the Gladstone government upon this issue. It would be poor policy for Mr. Disraeli to defeat the Ministry upon grounds which would be untenable to himself in case of success. It is now clearly evident that public opinion in England, and by this we do not only the popular sentiment, but also the deliberate judgment of the most intelligent men—impetuously demands that this vexed dispute be finally set at rest. The sword of Damocles is to be taken down, sheathed, and laid away in the armory. After the legislation of 1871 on the subject of neutral rights and duties, it was felt by all thinking men in England that the position of the British Government on the Alabama claims was essentially a false one. It is greatly to the credit of the publicists who sustained the American side in the recent conference at Washington that they brought to the Government of Great Britain to consent to the retroactive application of the new rules of neutral obligation defined by the treaty. It appeared from the delay of the High Commissioners and their consultation of the Foreign Office in London that they were unprepared with instructions which would authorize the acceptance of an arbitration based on so searching and complete an exposition of principles. But when fairly considered, the arrangement finally made appears only the logical and necessary result of the new statutory law in England, and under the consideration of the Alabama claims, places the two nations on identical ground in relation to these important questions of international law and practice. It is a consummation in which both countries find their advantage. It is a triumph of American principles and American diplomacy; and while England yields the indefensible position she has formerly held in this special controversy, she gains substantially in guarantees of future peace and security, and in fixing a precedent in international morality which will be a benefit to civilization.

The probability is that the point where most is to be apprehended from the virulence of party spirit is not in Washington or in London, but among our neighbors on this continent. The full text of the treaty has been copied from the *Tribune* into all the journals of the Dominion and the Provinces, and has given rise to a wide and heated discussion. We have already given some details of the line of argument adopted in the attack as well as the defense of the treaty by the Canadian and New Brunswick papers. A more significant demonstration is that of the legislative body of the latter province, which has adopted by a unanimous vote in both branches a resolution condemning those clauses of the treaty which affect the Dominion and provincial interests. It is a curious commentary on the statement of the Nova Scotians that they are ruined by the concessions made to American fishermen, to find our Massachusetts fishermen-fishers making the same complaint of impending destruction to the products of the Canadian fisheries. It is likely that the panic in both cases is premature. Neither branch of the High Commission was lacking either in special data or in solicitude for the interests of their countrymen. We claimed that the privileges granted by us were equal to those received, but agreed to refer this question to impartial arbitration, and to pay the difference, if found against us. It is difficult to see what reasonable exceptions can be taken to this arrangement. A fact which greatly diminishes the force of the objections to the treaty in the Dominion is that they proceed almost exclusively from the oppo-

sition press. It is true that the defense is rather more languid than the attack—the phenomenon often seen in free countries—but the apprehensions of the opposition that their assaults will be unavailing are clearly betrayed by the confession of the *Quebec Gazette*, "that the Canadian Parliament will fully ratify this treaty, unfavorable and burdensome as it may be to us. So long as Sir George Cartier is Minister he will always have under his hand a flock of Conservative *marions* who will always vote with him, let the measure be what it may." When the Senate and the Queen have ratified the treaty, it is not probable that the utmost rage of partisanship will induce the Provincial Parliaments to nullify the solemn compact by refusing the necessary legislation to carry it into effect.

## A FINAL WARNING.

From the N. Y. World.

If a well-to-do landholder of New Jersey, his farm in good order and well stocked, were to take it into his head, wearied of ownership, to sell out or lease his land in perpetuity, he would be very apt to look into the solvency of the proposed purchaser or lessee, and the prospect of securing his purchase money or the rent. If the farm were mortgaged the creditor would most probably bestir himself, and know, or try to know, what prospect there was for the sure payment of the interest. If this purchaser were found to be a rash, harem-scum speculator, who at the very moment was resorting to all manner of contrivances to raise money to meet current demands, we imagine that the old-fashioned proprietor would pause, or if he did not, we are very sure his friends would put him in the lunatic asylum. Yet this, on a grand scale, is now going on in a neighboring State. The Pennsylvania Railroad is absolutely master of the internal position. At the very moment when it is buying up, regardless of outlay, railroads everywhere, assuming their debts, guaranteeing their dividends, it is issuing new stock and borrowing more money in order to pay the interest on its own bonds and keep its stock from depreciating in the markets of the world. "The more I see and learn of it," writes an honest Pennsylvania capitalist, "the more am I satisfied there never has been in this or any other country a more dangerous, a less trustworthy corporation—one more surely verging on ruin. Yet this is the corporation into whose custody New Jersey and her accredited companies are about to surrender themselves, and hardly a word of remonstrance is uttered."

No one can measure its enormous, almost insatiable, exorbitances. Let us speak to our misguided neighbors across the river, to the bond and stockholders here, to the holders of the securities abroad—give a specific illustration of what we mean, and we beg for it earnest attention. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company buys up or leases, which is the same thing, railroads without stint, assuming their debts, and guaranteeing their dividends all over creation. In their own language, they never "yield to timid counsels. *Audace et toujours audace* is their corporate motto. But with all this intrepidity they are not without a dash of that quality which, according to its object and its means, is wisdom or cunning. In their last annual report this passage occurs, which, in reproduction to our New Jersey friends, we reproduce:—

"With a view to give greater simplicity and efficiency to the management of this large interest, and for the purpose of returning to our stockholders a charter was obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporating the Pennsylvania Company, to which all the property and franchises of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were transferred on the first of March next, and \$8,000,000 of the preferred capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company was received, which amount covers fully all of our expenditures in this connection."

The "Pennsylvania Company" is to be the depository of these new investments, and the railroad company, having shifted its responsibility to this new creation, is calmly and peacefully to relapse to its "former policy" of fostering local interests and doing what it alone was incorporated for. And what is this new "Pennsylvania Company"? It is a corporation of 100,000—20 per cent. of which, or \$20,000, is to be paid in. As to its privileges, it is difficult to describe what is so vast and limitless. It literally defies description, and it, we repeat, is to be the intermediate agency by which all the affiliated enterprises are to be manipulated. Doubtless, after a time, when the poor, reduced corporations shall have been sufficiently drugged, they will and they can, for the price of innocence, be quickly transferred to this myth, and their securities dickered like the unlucky Pennsylvania Sinking Fund. The design of this "Pennsylvania Company" is to create a credit based on nothing, and the railroad company is to be furnished with certificates of all sorts of stocks, to be guaranteed if necessary, which will hereafter, under all sorts of delusive puffs, be sold to unsuspecting parties in Europe and elsewhere.

Into the maw of this giant, deliberately, and with their eyes open, are marching the innocent corporations of New Jersey, the State authorities assenting, the press lulled by the narcotic which the wizard—not Michael, but Thomas A.—so well knows how to use, and the trustees of the mortgage loans, who in the management of their private concerns would commit no such folly, acquiescing. This is doing, and the only word of warning comes from a distance. The grasp of corporate monopoly clutches everything. The city of Philadelphia, with a debt larger than that of Pennsylvania when it failed to pay her interest, holds millions, Ave we believe, of this imperilled stock, which for fear of offense she dare not sell, and which she would think gives her a right to speak, at least in caution. Yet not a word. Her press is dumb. Trenton is no better off, and New Jersey is to become what Delaware once was, an appendage to a Pennsylvania corporation.

## WHY IMMIGRATION HALTS.

From Every Saturday.

Thirty or forty prominent citizens of Georgia have lately issued an address, inviting immigrants to settle in that State. Some weeks ago a number of Southern railroad gentlemen gathered in Philadelphia, and while there took pains to urge that an abundance of land in their section was waiting settlement. We occasionally see in some of the New York city papers the long circular of a great transportation company, setting forth the manifold advantages of soil and climate and the splendid opportunities for investment in the South. These letters and circulars and addresses are hopeful signs of a coming day, and to a certain extent are indicative of the South begins to understand its needs and the labor to which it should labor. But against all this, wherein there is promise, must be set a thousand facts show-

ing that the lower half of the Union cannot yet reasonably expect any great immediate influx of settlers.

The utmost plausibility of argument and statement will not induce men and women to undertake the making of homes in a section where property and life itself are in constant danger. We shall doubtless be told that this is no answer to the cry of the South for immigration. But it is a very conclusive answer nevertheless. Life and property are not safe down there except on conditions to which few settlers will assent. Every citizen of value to any community is a thinking man, with opinions that he does not choose to hide or suppress. Each day's record of Southern action is proof that persons holding views different from those of the resident white majority are not wanted and will not be tolerated. The society and newspapers of the South practically say to those who contemplate settlement:—We are glad to have you come here, but you must not set up as reformers, must not attempt to interfere with our affairs, must not preach or advocate your Northern notions. If the new settler fails to heed this counsel and command he speedily disappears from the earth or is forced to leave the Southern country. We do not speak of particular localities,—our view is of the South generally; and we repeat that there property and life are not secure to anything near such a degree as they are in the North and West.

Even if this state of things were remedied, there is still a further reason why the South fails to attract immigration, and for which it is adapted. The Northerner and the intelligent foreigner are persons who radically believe in education and the common school system as a means thereto. If they look out for themselves on the one hand, on the other they sharply look out for their sons and daughters. The South as a community knows little of common schools, and what is far worse and most deplorable, as yet shows little disposition to establish and sustain them. Tennessee has already overthrown the school system set up at the close of the war. North Carolina gives but two hundred thousand dollars this present year for the education of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand children; South Carolina is niggardly as to her school taxes, and payment of these is resisted in some quarters of the State; in Georgia progress is reported, but at many points the public school system encounters coldness or opposition; in Alabama the law of two or three years ago meets with such inertia or hostility that its results are hardly worth mentioning; in Mississippi it is asserted by the Governor that a considerable proportion of the existing trouble comes from efforts to collect the school tax, while Texas, six years after the close of the war, is yet without a common-school system in operation. We wish it were possible to make a better showing on this head; in the facts as they are a prime cause why immigration moves but slowly to the southward.

We do not doubt that there are communities in each Southern State wherein life and property are entirely safe, and where good educational privileges are open for enjoyment. These are the exceptions, while the general rule is otherwise. One content to be mere workers, machines for the production of wealth, can probably settle anywhere and be secure in their homes and possessions. But the average Yankee or continental emigrant will not be a mere grubber. He knows some things, and is eager to know a deal more; wherever he goes it is inevitable that he will become a part of the community; he is a teacher, a reformer, a progressive, in the very grain of his being. He, and not your digger of the soil, your mere swinger of the axe, is the man who builds States and sets them aglow with the blood of healthy and vigorous life. And, however deplorable the fact, this man the South does not yet welcome to her borders.

## THE REGISTRY LAW.

From the Harbinger Patriot.

Yesterday morning Senator Dechert called up the amendments to the Registry law so far as it relates to the city of Philadelphia. They were passed with the opposition of every Republican member of the Senate, and now go to the House for concurrence. The unanimous opposition of the Republican Senators caused some surprise, as two or three of them had expressed themselves strongly in regard to the injustice of the present law. But the radical ring, who hope to carry the elections by fraud in Philadelphia, have too deep an interest in the question, and they found means to silence the consciences of Senators. Senator White had the hardihood to defend the present law, and with disgusting call called it a "beneficent" measure. Bunn and the rest of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters of Philadelphia will thank him for this ever to sanctify one of the greatest wrongs ever committed in the Legislature. But what better could emanate from the source whence proceeded that fraudulent list of Indiana county taxables? It would be strange enough if an unjust election law which was enacted for the purpose of facilitating fraud would not find a ready apologist in that quarter.

The entire people of the State are familiar with the villainous nature of the law which was passed for Philadelphia in 1869 to enable William B. Mann to cut himself into the office of Recorder of Deeds, and now for a party necessity can reconsecrate honest Republicans to its continuance. That law gave the appointment of all election officers in Philadelphia to the radical adherents. It virtually withdrew all protection from the ballot-box. Under cover of the law repeaters have been organized into a guild in Philadelphia, secure from detection and punishment. There are none to watch the ballot-box stuffer when playing his trade. To this enactment Bunn, the perjurer and peacemaker, owes his election to the office of Recorder of Deeds and his gang thank his iniquitous provisions for their own success. William B. Mann, its unscrupulous author, needs it to maintain his evil power, and secure the possession of the office of District Attorney. The Quay-Mackey ring have no hope of maintaining control of the treasury except through the opportunity for the commission of fraud which it affords. It is this law which holds the honest Republicans of Philadelphia at the mercy of Mann, Leeds and Bunn, and their gangs of repeaters and ruffians. Such are the considerations which render the law odious to every honorable man in the Commonwealth, but peculiarly acerbic to all those who seek to deprive the people of their rights.

The amendments of Colonel Dechert merely seek to protect the ballot-box from corrupt manipulation. One amendment provides simply that the Democratic inspectors of elections shall be appointed by the Democratic adherents, and not by the radical adherents. The object of the present law is that the radical adherents shall select nominal Democrats who are actually in the service of the ring, and ready to connive at its fraudulent operations. It is to prevent the ballot-box from being a mere tool for the detection of all who tamper with the returns. William

B. Mann framed it to place himself and his ring beyond the reach of the people. The amendments will give the citizen of Philadelphia some security that his vote will be counted in favor of the candidate of his choice. The present law deprives him of that assurance.

What a howl of virtuous indignation would ring throughout the State next winter if the Democrats in possession of the Legislature should turn the tables, and enact that the Democratic adherents shall select the Republican inspectors in Philadelphia! Then would Senator White be heard in one of his canting Carnegies appealing for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box as the palladium of our liberties, and rolling his eyes to heaven while protesting against the abominable wickedness of the Copperheads. There is no danger that the Democrats, when they obtain control of the Legislature, will seek to profit by the instructions of their opponents. They have too just an appreciation of the rights and liberties which are secured by the ballot-box to seek to destroy its purity by such a law. It is not in the interest of party but in the spirit of justice and equity that they demand the passage of this amendment. None resist it except those who expect to make partisan profit out of the perpetration of fraud.

The other amendment passed by the Senate and resisted by the Republican members of that body provides that the board of return judges in Philadelphia shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas. All who are familiar with the history of elections in Philadelphia appreciate the necessity of this provision. More than once the board of return judges, in defiance of the duly certified returns, have counted out the elected candidates. This was the fate of a Democratic candidate for judge last October. The meetings of those boards have been frequently attended by scenes of violence and murder. No stronger argument in favor of this amendment can be found than in the murder in the room of the return judges, which shocked the country last October. Do the opponents of this salutary amendment desire the repetition of scenes which have deeply disgraced the political annals of Philadelphia, and brought the ballot-box into contempt? This amendment seeks to bring the boards of return judges under the supervision of the court when counting out the returns. The ballot-box will thus be protected, and respect for the courts will restrain the mob from violent demonstrations during the sessions. These amendments have the hearty support of the independent press of Philadelphia. They are in themselves just, and wise provisions against election frauds. Nothing but a dishonest and unworthy spirit of party will thwart their passage. If the Legislature shall refuse to listen to the voice of justice, the people of Philadelphia must devise some measures to rescue the ballot-box from the gangs of repeaters who are led by Mann and Bunn.

## WHAT IS THE USE OF A DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

From the N. Y. Times.

John Quincy Adams, the ornamental candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor, and C. L. Vallandigham, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, have both been trying their hands at constructing a new platform for the Democratic party of the country—the first in a letter to a fellow-Democrat in Missouri, and the last in a series of resolutions submitted to an Ohio convention. It is curiously notable that these shining lights of the new Democratic faith arrive at substantially the same conclusions, and erect substantially the same platform; but the most striking thing about it is that their new platform amounts to a virtual surrender of the Democratic party into the hands of the Republicans. In erecting such a platform these Democratic architects have evidently "built better than they knew," and, if it is to be adopted, their party might as well disperse into thin air. Listen to Mr. Adams:—

"The constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, and the great principle of self-government fell before the face of an supreme affront of war. It can never be lifted up while war is in progress. The people will never again arrive at a condition of vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their party trophies is longer displayed. Then they will again gloriously exhibit their love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess to be Democrats and yet so fanatically as to do this? For the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of men before the law, and the equality of justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine Democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that doctrine, and yet at the same time to demand that which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black?"

Surely no Republican need ask for sounder doctrine than that. Both Vallandigham and Adams lay down, as the first plank in their new platform, that the Democratic party shall "accept the situation," and abide in good faith by the results of the war—all the amendments to the Constitution included. "This is all that the Republicans ask, and when this is done, there will be really no important points of difference between the two parties, so far as principles or measures are concerned. Almost the only ground of attack against their opponents arises out of measures that have been rendered necessary by the refusal of that party to accept, in good faith, the issues settled by the war." So says Mr. Adams truly says:—"The people (not the Republican party) will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their party trophies is longer displayed." When the Democratic party shall convince the people that it has no longer any design to dispute these trophies, the people may consent to accept the new platform—though it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will deem it necessary to drop the name of Republicans, and assume the role of Democrats, merely to accommodate these eleven-hour converts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**PRELIMINARY SALE—THOMAS & SONS.**  
—Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.**  
—Desirable House, 12 acres, Township Line road and New street, Chester Hill, three second ward. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable pointed stone mansion, with lot of ground, situated on the Township Line road and corner of the road of Richard Levick, thence southwesterly 166 feet 25 inches to a point in the Township Line road, thence east 166 feet 25 inches to the middle of said road, thence south 166 feet 25 inches to the middle of the Township Line road, thence east 166 feet 25 inches to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres 44 1/2 perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, and a fine view of the river, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, green-house, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade trees, etc. It is located on a beautiful site, and is a most desirable residence. Terms—\$10,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 512 2d St. Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

**MASTERS' PRELIMINARY SALE.**  
—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. A very desirable lot, situated on the corner of the road of Richard Levick, thence southwesterly 166 feet 25 inches to a point in the Township Line road, thence east 166 feet 25 inches to the middle of said road, thence south 166 feet 25 inches to the middle of the Township Line road, thence east 166 feet 25 inches to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres 44 1/2 perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, and a fine view of the river, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, green-house, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade trees, etc. It is located on a beautiful site, and is a most desirable residence. Terms—\$10,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 512 2d St. Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

**PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.**  
—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Franklin street, 13 feet 6 inches wide, extending in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$12.

**REAL ESTATE—THOMAS &amp**